CREDIT MOBILIER.

Testimony Taken by the Investigating Committee Yesterday.

AN UNPLEASANT ODOR OF CORRUPTION.

Dawes, of Massachusetts, Explains His Connection with the Swindle.

A "Divvy" of Thirty-five Per Cent on Ten Shares.

A Volunteer Witness Offers to Prove that Members of Congress Were Bribed with Oredit Mobilier Stock.

MR. BROOKS' SON-IN-LAW HAS HIS SAY.

Most Extraordinary Disinterestedness-Queztions of Veracity-McComb Arraigned by Erooks as a Bad Man-A Comparison of Characters Invited.

WASHINGTON, Jan 13, 1873. The Special Committee, of which Judge Poland Chairman, to investigate the Crédit Mobilier charges, resumed its session this morning, and the Hon. H. L. Dawes (of Mass.) being present was sworn and submitted a written statement, as fol-

a large amount of mese bound to the control of the had been carefully and asked him to sell me such a bond as he had been selling Mr. Washburn. He replied that he had not got any of these bonds there, for he had sold them all; but he had something else as good, and he thought better. He would let me have for my \$1,000 ten shares of Credit Mobiler stock. I said to him that I did not know anything about that stock, and asked him to tell me about it. He replied, "It is a Pennsylvania corporation which has the contract to build the Pacific Railroad. It is a good thing, and I think it will make money out of it. At any rate I will guarantee you ten per cent on your money, or if you don't want your stock at any time I will pay you back your money and ten per cent interest." I told him I would think of it and let him know. I then inquired of Mr. Alley about this scock and he said that I was good stock, it was on my telling him that Nr. Ames of mee thought them, and I made no mether inquiry, but went to Mr. Ames and told him that I would take the stock. He said he could not transfer it to me then, as it was at his home; that the first time he went home be would get it transferred to me and let me have it. I, therefore, paid him

with any other person in or out of Congress. In closing this statement of all that did occur in the transaction, I desire to add that allthough I have never desired or sought to conceal, in any way, anything that I have done in this matter, I have never made or authorized any public statement in reference to It before to-day, feeling that I could patiently wait until your committee should call upon me for this statement. Nevertheless, there did get into print, without my authority or knowledge, a private note written by me to a friend in New York thanking him for voluntarily and on his own responsibility denying the statement in the New York San that Mr. Oakes Ames had, for corrupt purposes, given me stock in the Credit Mobilier. I desire to make that note a part of this testimony, in order that all I have said as well as all that I have done in reterence to this matter may become a part of this statement. The note is as follows:

THE NOTE TO THE PRINCE.

My DEAN SIM-I thank you for denouncing as a false libel the charge of the New York San, so far as I am concerned. Neither Oakes Ames nor any other man, dead or allve, ever gave me, directly or indirectly, a penny of the stock of the Credit Mobilier or of any other man, dead or allve, ever gave me, directly or indirectly, a penny of the stock of the Credit Mobilier or of any other man, dead or allve, ever gave me, directly or indirectly, a penny of the stock of the Credit Mobilier or of any other corporation in this world. I never owned a dollar of any stock or any property of any kind that I did not only the full value of with my own money, earned with my own labor. Truly yours.

In answer to questions of Judge Poland Mr. Dawes testified that to the best of his memory it was at the beginning of the December session of 1857 that he let Mr. Ames that of the stock. When Mr. Ames said he would guarantee him ten per cent he thought the investment would be a good one.

The following letters were submitted to the committee by Mr. Hastings:

A VOLUNTEER WILLERS.

by Mr. Hastings:—A VOLUNTKER WITNESS.

GENTLEMEN—You will please to take notice that I desire to offer and respectfully ask leave to adduce in evidence matters pertinent to and tending to prove the substance of the issue now being tried before your honorable body touching the charges of Congressional bribery and corruption through the medium of Credit Mobiler and other stock, &c. Yours very respectfully, W. HASTINGS, To the CHARMAN, &c.

ruption through the medium of Credit Mobilier and other stock, &c. Tours very respectively. W. HASTINGS, To the Chairman, &c.

OPPERS TO PROVE BRIEFT AND CORRUPTION.

GENTLEMES—I propose to show and expect to prove by competent evidence that a large snareholder in the Union Pacific Railroad Company, who is also a shareholder in the Credit Mobilier Corporation of America, testified in a judicial proceeding that he had used money and other valuable things, including Union Pacific Railroad Company's stock and Credit Mobilier stock, to bribe members of Congress to inaugurate, influence and carry through, by means of bribery and corruption, legislation by Congress in the inferest of railroad corporations, and in order to hay the foundation for the introduction of such proof, and as tending also to prove the substance of the issue I ask that the records in an action entitled an action as follows:—In the District Court of the Fitteenth Judicial district of the State of California, in and for the city and county of San Francisco, S. O. Elliott, plaintiff, vs. Ben. Holliday et al., defendant; also an action in the same Court entited an action as follows, to wit:—John Nightingale, plaintiff, vs. Ben. Holliday et al., defendants, be sent for and read in evidence before this committee. I suggest also that the committee examine as a witness in this proceeding W. H. L. Barnes, a counsellor at law, resident of the same city and county of San Francisco, law partner of the Hon. Eugene Casserly, United States Senator of California, and attorney for the Central Pacific Railroad Company, for the reasons appearing in a carefully written address before a large concourse of people in said city, at the Instance and request of a high official, and a short extract from whose speech I ask leave to read here and now to this committee. Very respectivity.

official, and a short extract from whose speech I ask cleave to read here and now to this committee. Very respectfully,
To the Chairman of the Committee, & W. HASTINGS.

To the Chairman of the Committee, & W. HASTINGS.

Charles H. Nellson, accompanied by Hon, Jas. Brooks, his father-in-law, appeared before the committee in anywer to a subpona. Nellson being sworn testified that he resides in New York and operates in stocks; had held stocks in the Credit Mobilier Company; first became the honder of the company first became the honder of the company of the december 26 in the Credit Mobilier. The first became the honder of the company of the produced his certificates of the James Brooks, witness produced originally seed of the produced of the company of the produced of the produced

PIO NONO.

neffs from the stock; on the contrary, it was undered that the witness was to have the whole of it for his

sio,000 advanced count be paid premium on the this concern.

By Mr. Niblack—Knew that he paid premium on the fitty shares, but did not remember how much; did not Rhow whether Mr. Brooks had any agency in procuring the last fifty shares; Mr. Brooks told him he was entitled to the fifty shares additional and told him to go and gell to the fifty shares additional and told him to go and gell to the fifty shares.

Brooks is in the habit of

did not remember any particular one; Mr. Brooks told
him he was entitled to dity shares additional; did not remember from whom he received the dividends.

Mr. McComb waived a further cross-examination until
to-morrow, when Judge Black will be present.

By Mr. McCrary—Could not recall dates; had a great
many transactions and therefore could not remember
minute particulars.

minute particulars.

Q. Was there ever any understanding in any way or form that Mr. Brooks was to realize any benefit whatever from your shares in the Credit Mobilier? A. Not the slightest: on the contrary, it was the understanding that I was to receive all the benefits of the stock.

Mr. Brooks then asked that various records from the War Department be produced before the committee, by which he wanted to show that Mr. McComb was not to be believed.

Mr. Niblack—Weil, that is a matter we will take under consideration.

be believed.

Mr. Niblack—Weil, that is a matter we will take under consideration.

Mr. Brooks—I want to show that Mr. McComb is a man not to be believed under oath and a man of bad character. I also want to have summoned Lyman Elmore, H. F. Pullys, Calvin Slade, General Doubleday and the cx-Mayor of New Orleans; I forget his name.

Mr. McComb—Benjamin F. Flanders is his name. I can give you a good many more names if you want them. I would also like to give the committee some names in reference to Mr. Brooks' character.

Mr. Brooks—Well, I can give you names for a moral or immoral character of compare characters.

Mr. McComb—I have no doubt you can have them made to order; I will be very glad to compare characters with you, however.

Judge Foland—Well, these witnesses have nothing to do with Credit Mobilier?

Mr. McComb—I it is a question of character I should like to furnish a list of names. I should like all the leather trade of New York, Boston and Baltimore—where I have done business for the past twenty years—brought here, together with A. T. Stewart and leading business men of New York, with General Crosman, General Melgs, General Babbitt, General Vinfon and other army officers in the Quartermaster's bepartment.

Judge Poland—Well, if we conclude to examine witnesses in regard to character we will give you an opportunity to reply.

Mr. McComb—Very well, sir; that is all I want. I am perfectly willing to stand on the record.

WILSON'S SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The Government Attorneys to Attend Its

met at half-past ten o'clock this morning. All the men bers were present except Mr. Swann. Mr. Wilson sai that in accordance with the wishes of the committee he had seen the Attorney General and stated to him that they desired to have present the two attorneys

to be appointed under the Randall resolution. The At-torney General informed him (Wilson) that such attor-neys would be appointed without delay and attend the meeting and aid in the investigation. There would be no witnesses here for examination to-day, but there will be to-morrow.

witnesses here for examination to day, so to morrow.

Mr. Sherlarander said he would be willing the counsel should take the lead in the investigation. Both THE COMMITTEE have the same end in view—namely, the recovery of the rights of the government.

Mr. Witson said that when the attorneys should come before the committee they could make a request of that

going to investigate.

Mr. Hoar's resolution was adopted.

The Committee adjourned till to morrow morning.

DURANT AND DODGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:— SIR—I am represented in two of this morning's New York journals-the Tribune and Sun-as having mentioned the name of Hon. William E. Dodge,

and that of a respected member of his family, in

connection with certain transactions of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Crédit Mobilier of America. Permit me to say, through the columns of the Herald, that I have had no interview for purposes of publication on the subject of those corporations with any journalist except a representative of the Herald, and with no person, journalist or otherwise, wherein the mention of the name of Hon. William E. Dodge was made. The reports aliqued to are without any foundation in fact, so far as Hon. William E. Dodge is concerned, and were not the product of any statement of mine. Very respectfully, &c., THOS. C. DURANT.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

Field Day by the Long Island Club. The members of the Long Island Gun Club en-

oyed a very pleasant day's shooting yesterday on the grounds at Hiram Woodruff's old residence, or

the Jamaica road, Long Island, the following being

the scores of the several matches shot:-

the scores of the several matches shot:—

At 10 birds each, 21 yards rise, 1½ oz. shet, 80 yards boundary.

Mr. Lamson—1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0.—Killed, 7, Mr. Parks—1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0.—Killed, 6, Handicap at seven birds each; \$10 entrance, 1½ shot, 80 yards boundary.

Mr. Foulke, 20 yards—1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1—Killed, 7, Mr. Foulke, 20 yards—1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1—Killed, 6, Mr. Paine, 27 yards—1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1—Killed, 6, Mr. Harrison, 23 yards—1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1—Killed, 6, Mr. Harrison, 23 yards—1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1—Killed, 2, Handicap at 7 birds each, \$10 entrance, 1½ shot, 80 yards boundary.

Mr. Harrison, 23 yards—1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1—Killed, 7, Mr. Paine, 26 yards—1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1—Killed, 7, Mr. Paine, 26 yards—1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1—Killed, 7, Mr. Paine, 26 yards—1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1—Killed, 8, Fine, 20 yards—1, 0, 0, 0—Killed, 3, Fane—0, 1, 1, 1, 0—Killed, 3, Fane—0, 1, 1, 1, 0—Killed, 3, Fane—0, 1, 1, 1, 0—Killed, 1, Paine—0, 1, 0, 0, 0—Killed, 1, Paine—1, 0, 0, 1, 0—Killed, 1, Paine—1, 0, 0, 1, 0—Killed, 2, At five birds each, 21 yards rise, 1½ shot, 80 yards boundary.

Mr. Robinson—1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, Killed, 5, Mr. Robinson—1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, Killed, 5, Mr. Robinson—1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, Killed, 5,

At five birds each, 21 yards rise, 1½ shot, 80 yards boundary.

Mr. Robinson—1, 1, 1, 1—Killed, 5,

Mr. Parks—1, 1, 0, 1, 1—Killed, 4.

Handicap at seven birds, \$10 entrance, 1½ oz. shot, 80 yards boundary. Ties to be shot at single birds; miss and go eut.

Mr. Pouke, 21 yards—1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1—1—Killed, 7.

Mr. Robinsen, 22 yards—0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1—0—Killed, 6.

Mr. Lamson, 20 yards—1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0—Killed, 5.

Mr. Harrison, 24 yards—1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0—Killed, 5.

Mr. Dougail, 21 yards—1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0—Killed, 5.

Mr. Miller, 15 yards—1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0—Killed, 5.

Mr. Miller, 15 yards—1, 1, 0, 1, 1, 0—Killed, 4.

Mr. Paine, 25 yards—1, 1, 0, 0—Killed, 3.

CASUALTIES IN HOBOKEN. Last evening Hermann Febren, a carpenter in the employ of the Morris and Essex Railroad, expired at St. Mary's Hospital from the effects of in-

juries received three days ago on the road. While crossing the track a passing train ran over him, severing one of his legs from his body and otherwise mangling him. He leaves a wife and family at No. 5 Adam street.

Martin Brown, aged sixteen, placed a loaded pistol in his side pocket yesterday, when the contents exploded, driving the bullet twelve inches through his thigh. He was removed to St. Mary's Hospital, where Dr. Benson extracted the ball, and under the kind care of the Sisters the youth is in a fair way of recovery.

where Dr. Benson extracted the ball, and above while care of the Sisters the youth is in a fair way of recovery.

A liquor store keeper named Ross had his skull dangerously injured, in West Hoboken, a few days since, by a rowdy, to whom free drinks were remised. The rullian fled, but was captured last night in West Hoboken and conveyed to prison. A heavy decanter was the weapen used on Ross' head.

20 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, Jan. 13, 1873.

Sessions-General Slocum an Anxious

The Papal Allocation to the Cardinals in Consistory.

Victor Emmanuel's Hostility to the Papacy-The German Opposition to the Church-Conflict of Authority in the Swiss Republic and in Spain-An Armenian Schism-The Pope's Consolation.

[From the Catholic Review, of To-Day.] The following important document is a translation, made for the Catholic Review, of the Papal allocution addressed by the Holy Pather to the Cardinals in the Consistory of December 23. It has already attracted profound attention in Europe, where it has won from friend and foe renewed expressions of admiration for the vigor and firmness of Our Father the Pope, who will purchase no advantage by a compromise of principle, and who protests against injustice, no matter what the odds he has to oppose, and who fears the Piedmontese usurper in the halls of the Quirinal no more than he dreads the Piedmontese intruder in the palace of isabel the Catnolic, and who is no respecter of persons, whether Turkish Sultan or German Kaiser. We need not repeat that the publication of this allocution in the Prussian dominions has led to the prosecution of several Catholic journals.

ALLOCUTION OF OUR MOST HOLY LORD PRUS IX., by the favor of Divine Providence, Pope, delivered 22d December, 1872, to the Cardinals of the Holy Roman Church, in the Paiace of the Vatican. Venerable Brothers—The just and merciful Lord, whose judgments are inscrutable and whose ways are not to be scanned, permits this Apostolic See and the whole Church in union with it to groan under a long and cruel persecution. Our and your condition, venerable brothers, has not been changed, but rather is daily aggravated since the occupation of our provinces, and especially since two years ago this glorious city was withdrawn from our paternal rule.

The work of the Secret Societies.

The experience of our yoke has taught us, how correctly from the beginning of this persecution, promoted by the machinations of wicked sects, and perpetrated and carried on by their disciples at the head of public affairs. We frequently in our allocutions and apostolic letters have asserted openly, that the sovereign rights of our secular princedom were attacked with so much force for no other reason, than that so a way might be laid towards abolishing, if that could be done, the spiritual authority in which the successors of Peter are glorious, and to obliterate the Catholic Church, and the very name of Christ himself, living and reigning in it.

ous, and to obliterate the Catholic Church, and the very name of Christ himself, living and reigning in it.

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE RELIGIOUS HOUSES.

Very clearly, indeed, has that been shown by the hostile acts of the Subalpine government, especially by those iniquitous laws by which even the clerics, sorn from the foot of the altars and deprived of their immunity, have been summoned to the military service; by which even bishops have been deprived of the right of teaching youth, and their seminaries have been closed. Still this purpose of theirs shall be made still more clear by us. In this very city the religious congregations are disturbed under our own eyes, or violently driven out from their houses and the property of the Church subjected to an enormous tribute and handed over to the disposition of the civil authority. Even now there has been proposed in the Legislative Chamber, as they call it, a law not wholly dissimilar from that which, notwithstanding our protests and solemn condemnation, has already been put into execution in other parts of Italy, which must extinguish, even here in the centre of Catholic faith, the religious congregations, and confiscate the goods of the Church and offer them at public auction.

But this law—if, indeed, we can honor by such a name a decree so repulsive to natural, divine and social right—is much mere inquitous and criminal in Rome and the adjacent provinces. It injures more deeply and sorely the rights and possessions of the universal Church. It attacks the very foundation of the true social civilization which the religious orders, with unceasing labor and equal courage and constancy, have promoted and perfected, not only in our territory, but which they have brought and still bring to foreign and barbarous nations, despising difficulties, dangers, losses, even life itself.

An Attack on the spiritual power.

In fine, this law attacks the rights and privileges of our apostoiste, since if the religious houses were obliterated or notably reduced, and the secular cier

like to hear from the Charman who they were going to see.

Mr. Hoan said the House had affirmed that the road was in default, and, inrther, that owing to the enormous profits of the Credit Mobilier, the obligations of the road to the Government had not been paid, and after that the House had appointed this committee to find out if what the House had affirmed was true.

Mr. Slocus asked whether there was a single instance in which the Union Pacific Railroad had failed to comply with its contract with the Government.

Mr. Wilson remarked that that was what they were going to investigate.

the government of the entire Church.

INTERNATIONAL ASPECT OF THE CONFISCATION.
The spolution of the Roman Church would include those treasures which have been gathered here and placed in the centre of unity by the generosity of all Catholics rather than by the glit of our own people. And so those treasures which were brought here for the use and increase of the Universal Church will be implously converted to the use of others.

A BENEWED PROTEST.

the use of others.

A RENEWED PROTEST.

Scarcely had we learned that one of the ministers of the Sub-Alpine government had signified to the Legislative Assembly his nursues of applications.

Legislative Assembly his purpose of submitting to it a law of this kind, than we exposed its monstrous character through a letter of the 16th day of June of this year (1872), addressed to our Cardinal Secretary of State, and we commanded him that he should make known to the Ambasadors of the ioreign princes near the Holy See this new danger impending over us. Nevertheless, as the threatened law has been proposed, the duty of our apostolate requires that we should renew with a louder voice the expostulations already made in your presence, venerable brothers, and before the Universal Church.

Excerating this nefarious crime, in the name of Jesus Christ, those vicat we are on earth, we confidence of the state of the Universal Church.

Excerating this nefarious crime, in the name of Jesus Christ, those vicat we are on earth, we confidence of law which shall arrogate to itself the power of disturbing the religious orders in Rome and the adjacent provinces, and of depriving the Church there of its property and of disposing of it for the benefit of the Treasury or otherwise. We chareful there of its property and of disposing of it for the benefit of the Treasury or otherwise. We chareful the state of the treasury or otherwise. We declare absolutely void and null any acquisition by any title of the stolen goods, against alienation of which this Apostolic See will never case to protest. Let the authors and supporters of this law remember the censures and spiritual punishmay remember the censures and spiritual punishmay of the property of the church, and put the case to lay up treasures of anger against the day of wrath and of the revelation of the just judgment.

The very bitter grief with which we are afflicted, on account of these and the other injuries wrought against the day of wrath and of the revelation of the just judgment.

The very bitter grief with which we are afflicted, on account of these and the other injuries wrought against the day of wrath and of the revelation of the just judgment.

The very bitter gri

at Constantinople, have endeavored by audacious iraud and violence to overwhelm the much greater number who remain faithful in their duty and faith. Betying their Catholic name they continue in opposition to our own supreme authority and their legitimate patitarch, who, expelled by their artifice, has been compelled to dy an exile to us. By their cratiness they have found favor with the civil power, so that, notwithstanding the exertions of our Legate Extraordinary sent thither to arrange this affair, and our own letter addressed to the most serene Emperor of the Turks, by force of arms they have converted to their own use some of the Catholic churches; they have assembled in a caucas (convitabularin) and have appointed a schismatical patriarch, and have succeeded in depriving the Catholics of the rights which they have always up to this enjed through public agreements. Concerning these troubles of the Clutca, we shall perhaps deal more explicitly if our just protests are despised.

But among so many causes for griet we rejoice, venerable brothers, that you can be consoled, as we ourselves have been raised up from our affliction, by the constancy and indefatigableness of the bishops of these regions as well as elsewhere; bishops who girt round the loins in truth, and clad with the breastplate of justice, and closely bound to this chair of Peter, frightened by no dangers, cast down by no affliction, both singly and in a body, by word and writing, by expostulations and pastoral letters, together with their clergy and failfull neople, bravely and with alacrity defend the rights of the Church, of this Holy See and of the might of the content, by expostulations and pastoral letters, together with their clergy and failfull neople, bravely and with alacrity defend the rights of the Church, they afford a most comforting consolation and a powerful help, which will certainly be greater if they take care that the bonds of faith and charity in which their minds and affections are joined should daily become closer. To secur

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Mr. Logan, (rep.) of Ill., made a personal explanation in reply to an article published in the Chicago Tribune reflecting upon him.

Mr. Winner

Mr. WINDOM, (rep.) of Minn., offered an amendment providing that the bill shall not be construed to change or limit the operation of the Homestead or Pre-emption

away over thirty-four millions of dollars. He also ex-pressed doubt as to the constitutionality of the bill. The but on a plan which would give Arizona, for instance. with only 17,000 inhabitants, as much as would be given to Ohio or New York. The original act establishing agricultural colleges had been

A GREAT DISADVANTAGE TO THE WESTERN STATES.

The financial condition of the nation at this time was not such that it could afford to give away for chimerical projects the whole proceeds of the public lands for the next ten years.

not such that it could afford to give away for chimerical projects the whole proceeds of the public lands for the next ten years.

Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Vl. said Mr. Thurman was mistaken in his statements, and that the greatest interest was felt in this bill by the mechanics and farmers throughout the country.

Mr. Thurnan, (lib.) of Ohlo, said there was no constitutional power in Congress to distribute the public money in a manner so unequal as to give 300,000 people in a sparsely settled State the same amount as to 4,500,000 of people in the State of New York; but even if it were constitutional and just it would be impolitic to make such distribution. The bounty of the nation should be distributed either according to population or to those localities where it is most needed. Massachusetts, for instance, could more easily establish and maintain an agricultural department in connection with one of her existing colleges, without a dollar of public and, than Texas could do it with the aid of three milions of dellars. Mr. Thurman said also that he had little confidence in these agricultural colleges, and did not believe that they had been so successive as their friends represented.

Mr. Shennan said that if the proceeds of the public lands were to be appropriated for education they ought not to be confined to agricultural and mechanical schools. A better use of the money would be to apply it to the support of common schools, especially in the Southern States. He was opposed to the application of the proceeds of the public lands for either of these purposes, but if they were to be applied for education at all let it be for the common schools.

Mr. Morrill, of Vt., having remarked in the course of the debate that Mr. Sherman could not conceal his contempt for agriculture, Mr. Sherman said in reply that the remark was absurd, and that he represented more farmers than were to be found in all New England.

Mr. Sherman were to be found in all New England.

Mr. Sherman were to be found in all New England.

Mr. Buckinghan, (rep.) of Common schools.

Mr. Buckinghan, (rep.) of Common schools.

Mr. Buckinghan, (rep.) of Common schools everywhere throughout the country.

Mr. Sherman 's amendment was lost—year 9, nays 32.

Mr. Saviar, (rep.) of S. C., said there was no good reason why appropriations for the endowment of educational institutions, which were for the benefit of educational institutions, which were for the benefit of educational institutions, which were for the benefit of the population. Congress might with as much reason refuse an appropriation for a lighthouse on the coast of New Joyn (Mr. Hamilton, (dem.) of Md., opposed the bill as an attempt to give the general government control of the

York upon the ground that the former was the Shale.
State.
Mr. Hamilton, (dem.) of Md., opposed the bill as an attempt to give the general government control of the education of the people of the country, and also substitution of the people of the country, and also Mr. Strwark, (rep.) of Nev., offered an amendment permitting Nevada to establish a mining school instead of an agricultural college.
Mr. Thurman moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Public Lands. Lost—yeas II, nays 26.
Pending further action the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1873. introduced and referred. JUDGE DURELL'S CONDUCT TO BE INQUIRED INTO.

Mr. Keller, (rep.) of Pa., offered the following resolu-

Mr. Kelley, (rep.) of Pa., offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—
Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the conduct of Edward H. Durell, Judgo of the United States District Court for the District of Louisiana, and ascertain and report whether, in the opinion of the committee, he has, for the purpose of over-throwing or controlling the organization of the government of the State of Louisiana, usurped jurisdiction not vested in the said District Court by the constitution or laws of the United States, and to report articles proposing the impeachment of the said Edward H. Durell, if, in the judgment of the committee, he has abseed his judicial functions by such usurpation of jurisdiction and unlawfights of the people of said State, and that the committee have power to send for persons and papers.

THE FACIFIC BALLEGAD AND TRANSPORTATION CHARGE.

The call of States being concluded, Mr. Hisbard, (dem.) of N. H., introduced and moved the previous question on

of N. H., introduced and moved the previous question on the passage of a bill repealing the section of the Army Appropriation bill of the 3d of March, 1871, which re-

the passage of a bill repealing the section of the Army Appropriation bill of the 3d of March, 1871, which requires the payment to the Pacific Railroad Companies of one-half of the charges for transportation of mails and government supplies, &c., instead of allowing a deduction to meet the payment of the interest on their bonds, Mr. Sandasy, rep.) of Cal., moved to lay the bill on the table, which was negatived-yeas, 12; nays, 163.

The morning hour having expired the bill went over without further action till next Monday.

Mr. Brock, (dem.) of Ky., moved to suspend the rules and pass at be bill repealing the law for the "iron-clad" test oath, which was lost-yeas 123, nays 66—less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. Sheldon, (rep.) of La, moved to suspend the rules and pass a concurrent resolution for the appointment of a joint select committee of three Senators and six Representatives to inquire into the election of State officers and members of the Legislature held in the State of Louisiana on the 4th of November, 1872, and to the two? Houses of Congress; also whether, as a result of that election, there is any legal and established government in Louisiana, and if there be two sets of persons on organizations claiming to be the government, which of them should be recognized by Congress, with power to send for persons and papers and tax testimony in Washington and Louisiana. Pending the vote on the resolution the rules were suspended, so as to allow an hour's debate.

Mr. Shribon, of La, opened the debate by a statement showing the necessity and propriety of the investigation proposed. He said that it was due to the President of the United States, who had been attacked for his action in the matter, It was due to Judge Durell, and it was due to the republicans of that State and to the people of that State. If there had been corrupt and extraordinary proceedings there the masses of the people of both parties were entirely innocent of them.

Mr. Eudanos, (dem) of Wis, suggested that Judge burell did note lai

sitting to dispense justice.

Mr. Sheldon-He is a United States Judge nevertheless.

was to whitewash these men who had interposed lawlessly to overthrow a righthin and constitutional and reguiar government of a Stale. He (Mr. Kerr) was opposed
to all such whitewashing propositions.

Mr. Dawss, (rep.) of Mass.—What remedy does the gentleman propose?

Mr. Kerr.—He remedy is as clear to me as the light of
the sun. It consists alone in the federal government
keeping its hands of lawless power off the people of
Louisiana and suffering them to go on in the exercise of
their own powers under the constitution in reorganizing
and establishing order in their own State.

Mr. Shith, (rep.) of N. Y.—Suppose the Presidential
election had turned on the vote of Louisiana, would we
not have civil war in every State of the Union?

Mr. Kern—I do not see any necessity for civil war
arising out of these Louisiana troubles except for this
lawless interference. It is true that if this lawless interference had not taken place, first on the part of the federal judiciary in Louisiana and then on the part of this
administration, the electoral vote of Louisiana would not
be cast for Grant. But, now, what is the remedy? Take
off this lawless power and give back to these people the
right to control their destinies within the letter and spirit
or the constitution of the United States.

Mr. Synemson, (rep.) of Ohio, opposed the resolution,
arguing that there were no less than five committees in
the two houses that had non-jurisdiction over the question. There was
the Select Committee, which was sent last Winter to
Louisiana, and there were the two election committees and
the Judiclary Committees. If matters went on as
they were zoing Congress would have to keep up a
Standing Committee on the State of Louisiana.

Mr. Farswent asked Mr. Stevenson how the Committee on Elections could get jurisdiction of the question,
arging that something should be left to time, the great
healer—that Louisiana should be left to take care of herself, and that Congress should be left to take care of herself, and that Congress sh

so that Congress might be able to determine the proper course to be pursued.

Mr. POLAND, (rep.), of Vt., agreed that however much information Congress might get on the subject, it would not authorize any action by Congress. It was a merequestion of control as to the result of an election. If Congress were to interfere there, whenever there was a contest in any State Congress would be called upon to interfere to decide the question. It was purely a judicial question, and the duty of both sides was to resort to the judicial tribunals of the State. One side in this contest had done so and had got a decision in its favor. It was not for him to inquire whether that decision was right or wrong. It was the duty of the Executive to see that the people of Louisiana did not get into civil war and anarchy, and that he had done.

Mr. Sukledos said that Judge Durell had never passed

Was the only of the Executive to see that the people of Louisiana dui not get into civil war and anarchy, and that he had done.

Mr. Sush.Don said that Judge Durell had never passed on the question of the Governorship, as there was no controversy about it until to-day, when the inauguration of the Governor would take place.

Mr. Pol.AND replied that the decision of Judge Durell was prima facts a decision in favor of one side. The President had done just exactly what was his duly by saying to the people of Louisiana that they should not get into civil war on that question and that he would use the power of the government to keep the peace there.

Mr. Hals, (rep.) of Me., supported the resolution and argued that the carpet-bag governments in the Southern States had brought disgrace upon the republican party and might have brought defeat upon it at the last election but for other overpowering considerations. The republican party, however, would be held responsible in the inture if anarchy and corruption were maintained in the Southern States. He therefore wanted solemn and Mr. BINGHAM, (rep.) of Ohlo, sustained the resolution. Mr. SCOYILD, (rep.) of Pa., opposed it because he thought that all the important official facts in the matter were already understood and were, he presumed, contained in the message from the President, which had been handed to the Speaker since the opening of the debate. He sustained the action of the President as being strictly in the line of his duty.

Mr. Dawes, or Mass., ophosed the resolution, stating that he was more
than with any effort to search after others. The consti-

Mr. Dawes, or Mass, opposed the resolution, stating that he was more than with any effort to search after others. The constitution imposed on the Executive the duty of recognizing, when there is a conflict in a State, which of the two was the government de facto, not de jure, and Congress was not to set up by enactment one set of officers, but was to decide on its part who were the defacto, not the de jure, officers of the government. The question as to who were de jure the Governor and Legislature elected in Louislans should be left to the State Courts. Thus far the President had acted in conformity with his duty.

Mr. Shellararger, (rep.) of Ohlo, enforced the views of Mr. Dawes, and Messrs, Polland and Eldridge endorsed those of Mr. Kerr.

Mr. Ganfield, (rep.) of Ohlo, offered as a substitute for the resolution one referring the President's Message on the subject of Louislans to the Judicary Committee, with instructions to report whether any facts in the case require action on the part of Congress.

Mr. Garfield's resolution was adopted as a substitute for that offered by Mr. Sheldon.

On the motion of Mr. Hirrard, of N. H., the rules were suspended so as to allow the proposition offered by him to-day in regard to the Pactic Railroads to be in order as an amendment to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Mr. Sarghar moved to suspend the rules to enable him to offer, as an amendment to the same bill, a proposition directing the Attorney General to Institute a suit in

cial Appropriation bill.

Mr. Sargker moved to suspend the rules to enable him to offer, as an amendment to the same bill, a proposition directing the Attorney General to institute a suit in equity against the Pacific Railroad companies to ascertain whether they are in default to the government. Without coming to a vote upon it the House, at a quarter to five P. M., adjourned.

THE NEW YORK SPORTSMEN'S CLUB.

Annual Meeting Last Evening-Discussions on the Game Laws-Election of The New York Sportsmen's Club held its twenty-

ninth annual meeting at the residence of the counsel, Mr. C. E. Whitchead, 64 West Thirty-firth street, last evening. The President, Mr. Royal Phelps, occupied the chair. The Secretary having read the minutes, and the ordinary routine business having been transacted, Mr. Whitehead spoke at some length on the sub-Mr. Whitehead spoke at some length on the subject of the sale of venison when out of season in this city. He said that very large quantities were in the market, and the venders of it claimed a right to dispose of it, asserting that it was imported from Minnesota. There was a difficulty in proving where the deer were killed, and therefore he suggested that the association should call the attention of the Legislature to the fact that mere possession did not constitute an effence and was not liable to a penalty. He thought the constant and ceaseless alteration of the game laws by the Legislature militated against the work the club was endeavoring to forward.

The President asked how the law of possession affected trout and quall, as he knew parties who claimed to obtain their supplies from Canada. Mr. Whitehead explained that the law gave a certain date on which the killing of trout was to cease, yet it was a matter of State right. One State law confounded with another, and as game became an article of merchandise in one State it could be offered for sale in another.

Mr. Royal Phelps thought that if the club put the matter before the Legislature in Albany in its proper light it would provide a remedy. He mentioned a case of a fishmonger in Sixth avenue who had, a few days ago, a number of trout in his possession, contrary to law, which, he said, he had purchased from a Fulton Market dealer. This last iman defed the club, and he proposed that he should be sued under the section of the by-laws that met the case.

It was decided to sue the offender for the full penalty—\$1,000.

Mr. PALMER said he had travelled much in Iowa and Illinois and found that the sportsmen's clubs sthere were as anxious to stop the importation of game to New York out of season as their own club could be sued. That the club penalty still the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the club begs respectfully to represent to the Legislature of the State that the allenation of the last wession of its body contained ject of the sale of venison when out of season in

club recommends that the law on this subject be restored as formerly.

Mr. Curfee was then elected by ballot a member of the club, and Mr. Thomas A. Cuthbert and Major William Ferguson proposed for election next month. The election of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows;—President, Royal Phelps; Vice-President, R. B. Roosevelt; Counsel, Charles E. Whitehead; Secretary and Treasurer, W. J. Hays; Executive Committee, Messrs. Swan, Craven and Gilbert.

Mr. R. B. Roosevelt, by request of the members present, gave his opinion as to the advisability of petitioning Congress to provide a national game laws. He said there was nothing in the Constitution that would authorize such a law, and he felt sure it would be voted down if it ever came before the House.

The meeting then adjourned until next month,

TERRIBLE SUFFERING AT SEA

The Wreck of the Golden Hind.

AN ADDITIONAL CHAPTER OF HORRORS

A Crew Subsist Ten Days on Human Flesh.

Forty-eight Days in Open Boats.

NARRATIVE OF THE FIRST OFFICER.

The New Orleans Times of the 9th instant contains American ship Golden Hind, who reached New Orleans on the 7th from Rio Janeiro. A report of crew, was published in the marine column of the HERALD of October 24 last; but the present narra-

HERALD of October 24 last; but the present narrative is replete with new and startling incidents. We copy from the Times:—

THE FIRST OFFICER'S NARRATIVE.

The American ship Golden Hind, Captain Benjamin F. Robbins, left New York on the 12th of February on a voyage to San Francisco. When in the latitude of St. Catherines we experienced a series of heavy westerly gales, which continued for nearly a month with great violence. On the 13th of June last, when on the west side of Patagonia, and at the Pacific entrance to the Straits of Mageilan, the pintals and gudgeons of the rudder gave way and it floated off. Three days were consumed in constructing a temporary one of spare spara. It lasted about a week, but in another heavy gale this was also carried away, and we drilted at the mercy of the winds. On the second day after this last disaster the Gelden Hind

STRUCK BETWERN TWO ROCKS, one forward and one aft, on the western coast of Patagonia. Three boats were hurriedly prepared, the men put on extra suits of clothes, laid in a small quantity of provisions, and at seven o'clock that evening lowered away. In the hurry of departure nearly all of our mutical instruments were left on board, and, in fact, many articles absolutely necessary. There were three boats were left on board, and, in fact, many articles absolutely necessary. There were three boats absolutely necessary men. Mr. Webb, asserting that he knew the situation better than we did, parted company almost immediately, and it being then quite dark we lay under the lee of the land until morning. The sea at the time we left the ship was breaking over her fore yard, and during the night she beat to pieces on the rocks.

SEARCH FOR THE MISSING BOAT.

The next morning the last vestige of the Golden thind had disappeared, and a search, which continued two days, was made for the other beat,

finally we did not taste beef more than once a week.

WITHOUT A COMPASS.

A few days after we left the wreck the captain's boat was swamped, and we lost our compass, the only instrument we had, and a quantity of the previsions. An attempt was made to reach Sandy Point, a Chilean convict settlement, and the coaling station of the Pacific Mail steamers, about two-thirds the way through the Straits of Magellam, but our course could only be determined by the sun and stars.

THE DEEARY ASPECT.

It was then mid-Winter, the mountains along the coast were covered with snow and ice and the mercury must have been several degrees below zero. We pulled close to the land, werking all night in fair weather, and, during a heavy blow, landing and going into camp.

There were plenty of sorab trees along the coast, and as we were provided with two hatchets and a good supply of matches a fire was always to be procured. During these visits we secured quite a good supply of matches a fire was always to be procured. During these visits we secured quite a good supply of shell fish resembling the muscle, but we found that this diet brought on constipation, and the entire party became unwell.

For about twenty days the men held out admirably, but in the bilter cold a number were frost-bilten, and our legs and feet were terribly swellen.

On going into camp we constructed a tent of the

wollen.
On going into camp we constructed a tent of the boat's sail and a mizzen royal sail, with the oars. A fire was built in the centre, and the fourteen men sat around it the night through. We suffered terribly from the loss of sieep, as no one dared to remain away from the fire for fear of freezing to death, and the tent was too small to hold all in a reciping position.

aceta, and the tent was too small to hold all in a reclining position.

At the end of the twentieth day the general debility from insufficient food and the extreme pain in our limbs rendered the progress slow, and very often we camped for several days at a time. The allowance of bread had been reduced to

A QUARTER OF A CRACKER A DAY,
and very often the men did without for a day of two together to help out the supply. Their condens

two together to helpout the supply. Their conduct throughout the dreadful ordeal was most courageous. Every man rendered implied codedness, and, almost an animal, the general welliare was never loss sight of.

Almost the entire month of July was spent in pulling in what we believed to be the direction to Sandy Point. The only human beings we met were an Indian and two squaws in a cance. They treated us cordinally, and willingly exchanged a duck for a small quantity of tobacco, but they had no other provisions. We had secured from the ship two rides, and one of the crew shot a duck, but the powder became wet and cur weapons were useless. A dead duck found among the rocks was also secured and eaten, but, with the exception of the shell fish, this was the only food we secured.

In the latter part of July the weather became fearfully tempestuous, and after several days of the state part of July the weather became fearfully tempestuous, and after several days of the state of the st